THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXVIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858. NUMBER 334

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10; if mailed, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $8; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $3; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $20; Weekly—1 copy 2 years $3; 3 copies 1 year $5 50 each; 8 copies $2 each; 15 copies or over $1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

In Weekly Journal—Each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

☞ We at length have something like authentic information respecting the action of the British Government in the case of the aggressions in the Gulf. The view we have taken of that action is substantially confirmed. In a debate in the British Parliament, on the 17th ultimo, the subject of the American difficulty being incidentally brought up, Lord Malmesbury made the following statement:

He alluded to the system of slavery itself. He did not demur to the doctrines laid down by the noble and learned Lord, Lord Brougham, but he feared Lord had stated that there was a difference between the right of search and visit, he must say that the United States positively, categorically, and constantly had refused to admit the distinction, and that the doctrine laid down by the United States was adopted by other countries. Not long ago he endeavored to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement, by which British officers might know exactly how far they could go in cases of strong suspicion, and be protected by the agreement. He was anticipated by the French Government, which laid down this law: that in time of peace no French ship should be detained, or searched, or boarded, but that certain forms should be gone through without detaining the vessel, which, to a certain degree, though a small degree, might establish the nationality of the ship to be ascertained, and her right to the flag she carried. He had no reason to conceal what he had done since recent events. He had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, though not, of course, without being fortified by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. The Under Secretary tells us that their opinion is, "They had accordingly taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown," says Mr. Fitzgerald, whose decided opinion was that by international law we had no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace." Now, premising that, after the manner of the writers on public law, the phrase "right of visitation" is here evidently used as the technical equivalent of the preceding phrase "right of search," what does this amount to? Nothing. Mark the significance of Mr. Fitzgerald's next succeeding remark. "But," he continues, "while they perfectly acknowledged that England had no right to visit American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce, it would, on the other hand, *be wrong to say that this country should abandon the policy which had so honorably distinguished her*, or that she should cease to employ her fleets in putting down the slave-trade." The right of visit is plainly excepted. The Ministry, in fact, simply renounce the right to search or visit American vessels in time of peace. They have not the most distant thought of renouncing the right to visit suspected vessels bearing the American flag. All this is nothing new. The British Government have repeatedly avowed the same thing before, and it is made perfectly intelligible to Lord Aberdeen, in his note of the 13th of October, 1841, addressed to Mr. Stevenson, then our Minister at London, said:

The undersigned readily admits, that to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, when that right of search is not granted by treaty, would be an infraction of public law, and a violation of national dignity and independence. But no such right is asserted.

The undersigned renounces all pretension on the part of the British government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, nor is it a right of American that such vessels are ever visited; but it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and, as the undersigned believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the true character of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character. In this case, the undersigned admits, that if the British cruiser should possess a knowledge of the American character of any vessel, his visitation of such vessel would be entirely unjustifiable. He further admits, that so much respect and consideration are due to the American flag, that no vessel bearing it ought to be visited by a British cruiser, except under the most grave suspicions and well founded doubts of the genuineness of its character.

The undersigned, although with pain, must add, that if such visit should lead to the proof of the American origin of the vessel, and that she was wrongfully engaged in the slave trade, exhibiting to view the manacles, fetters, and other usual implements of torture, or had even a number of these unfortunate beings on board, no British officer could interfere further. He might give information to one of the cruisers of the United States, but it could not be in his own power to arrest or impede the prosecution of the voyage and the success of the undertaking.

It is obvious, therefore, that the utmost caution is necessary in the exercise of this right claimed by Great Britain. While we have recourse to the necessary, and, indeed, the only means of detecting insincerity, the practice will be carefully guarded and limited to cases of strong suspicion. The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Stevenson that the most precise and positive instructions have been issued to her Majesty's officers on this subject.

These instructions, according to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, form the basis of the instructions which the British Government have now sent out to their cruisers in the Gulf and adjacent waters. The orders issued by Lord Aberdeen, in 1841, and under which, we have his authority for saying, the recent occurrences took place, have not been canceled, but "greater caution and discretion" have been enjoined on the officers entrusted with the task of carrying them out. In other words, the British naval commanders are not by any means instructed to abstain from visiting suspected vessels bearing the American flag, but to visit such vessels with "the greatest care and prudence." They are ordered to go on exactly as before, only with "greater caution and discretion." After this there is nothing more to be said.

Whoever, now, contends that the British Government, in renouncing the right of search in time of peace, have renounced the right of visit also, must do it not only in defiance of the fact that the British Government have heretofore distinctly and repeatedly renounced the right of search, without renouncing the right of visit, and that, moreover, to say nothing of the language of the Ministry, distinguished members of Parliament, with the assent, express as well as tacit, of the Ministers themselves, have declared their understanding that precisely the same reservation is made at present, but in the teeth of the perfectly decisive fact that the instructions dispatched to the British cruisers in the Gulf, which constitute the infallible measure of the actual change in the position of the Government, if there has been any, so far from modifying essentially the orders under which the late aggressions took place, simply enjoin "greater caution and discretion" in their execution. It seems to us that this array of facts is impregnable.

To struggle against such odds of proof would be altogether bootless. Few sensible people will think it worth while to undertake it. If the British Government have indeed abandoned the right of visit it is certain that neither Parliament nor the Government themselves are conscious of it. Nor is it at all likely that pirates and other depredators on the high seas will ever become conscious of it. It is surely the subtlest and most shadowy abanonment of which the mind can take cognizance. We are very confident that the American people havn't imagination enough to comprehend it. They will be apt to see in it nothing but the practical establishment of the British claim under the auspices of American diplomacy. For such it really is.

General Cass, in the extract quoted and endorsed by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, virtually admits everything that the British Government have ever asserted. Referring to the visit of suspected vessels, he says: "There, no doubt, may be circumstances which would go far to modify the complaints a nation would have a right to make for such a violation of its sovereignty. If the boarding officer had just grounds for suspicion, and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task, doing no injury, and peaceably returning when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation." This removes all practical, and, in effect, all theoretical, difference between the two governments. The circumstances here described by General Cass are the only ones under which the British Government have ever claimed the right of visit, and they are excused for exercising the right under these circumstances, in advance. They are assured that we shall never think of making a discreet and guarded exercise of the right of visit the subject of serious reclamation. We waive all objection to it. Well might Mr. Fitzgerald catch at this practical concession of the right of visit. "The American Government," he says, "have themselves acknowledged it on the face of General Cass's State paper to be that which 'no nation would make the subject of serious reclamation;' and this course her Majesty's Government would instruct our cruisers in future to pursue." That is, the British officers will hereafter be instructed to exercise the right of visit in the spirit of General Cass's model officer. In that event, we have disclaimed in advance the right or intention of complaint.

Thus the question is settled, if settled at all, by our formal surrender of all practical opposition to the right of visit. This is very well in itself, and, indeed, substantially what we predicted, but to characterize it as an abandonment of the right of visit on the part of the British Government is the height of absurdity. The British Government never stood more squarely or firmly on the right of visit than it stands at this moment. The right, indeed, in some shape, and under some name, is indispensible to every nation. And it may be safely asserted that in practice no respectable nation will ever abandon it. So far from this, there is little doubt that in the course of the next twenty years it will take rank among the positive, unchallenged rules of public law.

☞ We have the painful intelligence that our old friend Charles Fenton Mercer Noland, known and admired during the last twenty years for his sprightly writings under the signature of Pete Whetstone, died at Little Rock on the 23d ult., of consumption. He died with the calm and cheerful resignation of a sincere Christian. He was 46 years old.

Mr. Noland was a man of genius, and few have ever had so many devoted friends or have so well deserved them. In early life he belonged to the army, but he resigned his commission many years ago on account of feeble health. A nobler or more generous and chivalric spirit was never vouchsafed by God to earth.

Many of Mr. Noland's communications have appeared at different times in the Louisville Journal.

The editor of the Journal wants to know what we have done with "old Buck's" likeness, that so long hung upon the walls in the Democrat office. We'll tell him. It is filed away with the volumes of the Louisville Journal, and occupies the very place where it hung with live matter—a beautiful map of Jefferson county.—*Democrat.*

So you regard the Jefferson county map as "*live* matter," and old Buck's likeness as "*dead* matter." But, while you have such a contempt for the Lecompton President, why have you not the independence to come right out and say plainly and strongly what you think of him? Why are you found supporting everywhere his supporters? Why do you flatter and uphold the minions of a Chief Magistrate whom you despise too deeply and hate too bitterly to let his picture hang where it can offend your vision? How long can the Democracy give countenance to Mr. Buchanan without becoming like his portrait—"dead matter?"

☞ The Albany Statesman has been exposing the secret orders instituted by Catholic priests. The "Irish American" argues that such expositions "separate our citizens into hostile classes by the insidious introduction of sectarian rancor and distrust." So the Catholic authorities, it seems, think that their establishment of secret orders is all perfectly right, but that the *exposure* of them is dreadfully wrong, as tending to create distrust on the part of Protestants and rancor on the part of Catholics.

No Roman Catho ic atrocity must be exposed lest Protestants lose confidence in Catholics, and Catholics consequently become enraged against Protestants! That's the doctrine.

THE STATE BANK OF TENNESSEE AND THE PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE.—During the last session of the Tennessee Legislature, an act was passed imposing some restrictions upon the management ent of the banks in that State. The State Bank, being the creature of the State, is the only one which has complied with the restrictions; the other banks, not having accepted them, have resumed specie payments. The State Bank then refused to take the notes of the Planters' Bank, and the latter now refuses to take the notes of the State Bank. A statement of the condition of the Planters' Bank will be found in another column.

A Cincinnatian once at Berlin, being shown through the Palace, was indulged with a look into the King's bedchamber. He removed from the jaws a huge chew of tobacco and carefully placed it between the cheeks, in a cuspidal position, as a testimonial of his regard for the sacred person of his Majesty.—*Cin. Commercial.*

The act of this Cincinnatian, who found himself a guest at the Royal Palace, was rather a curious affair for a Cincinnati paper to boast of. Cincinnati seems to think she was very proudly represented at the Court of Berlin. Probably she would have sent a more fitting representative if she had had one. We suppose his Majesty of Prussia ought to be thankful that his visitor deposited nothing worse between his sheets than a huge chew of tobacco.

☞ Whilst the Sag Nicht papers in Kentucky are telling how grievously American rule has cursed Louisville, and how she has languished and is languishing, the newspapers abroad, without distinction of party, are giving, under the head of A FORTUNATE CITY, a statement of Louisville's remarkably fine pecuniary condition, and the great increase in the value of her taxable property.

☞ Archbishop Hughes, in instituting against the editor of the Albany Statesman, Mr. James B. Swain, a suit for libel, has put his damages enormously high. If the editor is able to pay them, he must have been like Norvell's father—"a frugal Swain."

A friend of ours says he would have always remained single, but he could not afford it. What it cost for gals and concert tickets is more than he now pays to bring up a wife and eight children.—*Exchange.*

But wouldn't his expense be still less, if, instead of bringing up a wife, he were to marry one already brought up?

☞ If M. Belly is going to sustain himself at the Isthmus against the United States, he must of course be prepared to encounter the United States. How about his *naval* affairs?

☞ The census shows that there are five hundred thousand more men than women in the United States. So if either sex has a pretext for polygamy, it is the female.

☞ Gen. Lane is completely dead in Kansas. He was so unfortunate as to kill Jenkins and himself at one shot.

☞ M. Belly avows his determination to have the United States held to a terrible responsibility. He hasn't a single bowel of compassion in him.

☞ Some regard must be had for the fitness of things. Either the ladies' dresses must contract, or carriages, church-pews, and sidewalks must expand.

☞ All the Cincinnati papers abuse the Louisville Journal *without* cause, and each other *with*.

[Correspondence of the New York Commercial.]

PARIS, June 17.

It is believed here that the late aggressions of British cruisers on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico is equally the work of Lord Palmerston. It is a well-known fact that Lord Palmerston's policy on the Central American question was and is to keep that question open. He did not want it settled, because to settle it would be to create a treaty which would cut England off from an object she has seriously at heart, and that object is nothing more nor less than the acquisition of Cuba for herself, or at least to prevent it passing into the hands of the United States. England has immense commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico, principally on account of the Isthmian passage, and she knows very well, that, if Cuba becomes American soil, the Gulf of Mexico will become virtually a shut sea to her.

In order therefore to divert the Cabinet at Washington from the Central American question, and in the hope of getting up some new events which would result favorably to England, it is believed that the cruiser outrages at Cuba was a machination of the late Premier—the first step in the series that was to bring about his desired object. That Lord Palmerston was determined to put a check upon Monroe doctrine is a well-known fact among all English diplomatists; it was one of his pet measures, and, with his hatred of the United States and his naturally aggressive tendencies, it is difficult to conceive how he might stop in the accomplishment of his designs.

It would have been unfortunate no doubt for the nations concerned, but interesting for history, if Lord Palmerston had been permitted to remain longer in office.

Again, it has been hinted that the late action of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in placing themselves under the protection of England was but a move as a part of this scheme organized by Lord Palmerston; that, while the United States was occupied with the slave trade question, a violation of the Monroe doctrine would in some manner be effected.

However this may be, I have just seen a letter written by M. Marcoletta, late Nicaraguan minister at Washington, now at Paris, to an official here, in which he enters into explanation in regard to the Miliaud and Belly contract for the construction of the interoceanic canal. M. Marcoletta shows that the Belly contract is only to take effect, if the Nothing Company of New York fail to commence operations the first of this month; an event which was anticipated; that the French Company do not wish or hope to carry on work without the aid of the United States and England; that an agent has just left here for New York to interest the American Government and American capitalists in the enterprise, and that from there he will return to London for the same object; that the canal thus constructed by the combined forces of the three countries—France, the United States, and England—will be made free to all nations, under the joint guarantee of the three, with an equal tax for all. This is M. Marcoletta's explanation of the Belly contract, but he says nothing of the political compact concluded at the same.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

PARIS, June 14.

Last week the vast dry goods stores of the Grade Conde, in the Faubourg St. Germain, were entirely consumed; the conflagration broke forth at 8 in the evening, and it is scarcely yet quenched. The inflammable material it devoured, and the losses, as in general, far exceeds the security. Some persons were killed, others dreadfully injured; inmates of the four great edifices, to the number of twenty or thirty, were, with extreme difficulty and risk, saved from the upper windows.

You will have noted that the narrative of our Minister, Mr. Mason, in his dispatch to Gen. Cass of the 19th February last, with reference to the French exportation of negroes from Africa, was officially gainsaid in the House of Commons on the 15th instant by Lord Palmerston. Since then I perceive when I read his dispatch in the National Intelligencer, though I could not hesitate to regard the error, if any existed, as unintentional. Lord Palmerston

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE,
HON. ZACHARIAH WHEAT, of Adair.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEO. R. McKEE, of Pulaski.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

☞A correspondent at Albany, Kentucky, informs us of a recent transaction in reference to the mail-lettings, that explains in part the fearful increase in the expenses of the Federal Government under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The mail route from Stanford to Albany, in this State, was let to H. F. Goff, of Albany, for the sum of $1,789 per annum, which was the lowest and best bid. This letting was mentioned in the official announcement of mail-lettings in the Washington papers in the latter part of April, and was republished in the Louisville Journal and other papers in this State early in May. Mr. Goff, the contractor, immediately commenced preparations for carrying out the contract, but subsequently to his great surprise he found that the route was secretly offered to be re-let by the Department, and was soon afterwards actually re-let to a *Democratic partisan* for the sum of *seven thousand* dollars per annum.

Mr. Goff is an American, and when this fact was made known to the Department by the Democratic member of Congress from that district, after the route had been given to Goff, and he had filled the necessary vouchers and securities, without notice to him the contract was arbitrarily rescinded by the Postmaster General and advertised to be re-let, not in the ordinary manner, but in an *extra* of an insignificant country Democratic paper, which was placed in the hands of only a few faithful Democratic partisans, and the contract, which Mr. Goff was willing to perform for *seventeen hundred and eighty-nine* dollars a year, was given to one of these Democratic partisans at the price of *seven thousand dollars* a year.

These facts speak volumes. They deserve the serious consideration of the people at whose expence the government is maintained and whose money is thus squandered by a corrupt and faithless administration to reward the services of Democratic partizans. This is only one of numberless instances of Democratic proscription and reckless extravagance in using the public money for party purposes by the present administration. These things are significant of the purpose of the Democracy to use not only the whole patronage of the administration but all the public money and the public credit for party purposes only. They explain the reason why the administration budget of expenses has been run up to the enormous amount of over eighty millions of dollars in one year with the certain prospect that it will call for over one hundred millions of dollars for the next year, while there exists no extraordinary cause for an increase of the public expenditures. These millions have not been appropriated to any of the purposes by which the country is to be benefited. No part of them has been devoted to internal improvements to promote the appreciation of the value of the public lands and the development of the resources of the country. No part of them has been applied to the improvement of rivers and harbors for the benefit of the commercial interests of the country. No part of these vast sums of the public money has been spent in behalf of our manufacturing and agricultural interests nor in improving the defenses of the country. Nearly the whole of this amount has been paid out to the partisan pets of this Democratic administration as a bonus for extraordinary partisan activity in the elections.

Commencing with the increase of the salaries of all the Federal office-holders to enable them to contribute largely to the corruption fund of the Democratic party, to be used in carrying elections, and continuing with the giving out of utterly unnecessary contracts at wonderfully exorbitant prices to the party leaders of the Administration in payment of services rendered or to be rendered, all the operations of the Government under this Democratic Administration seem to be based exclusively upon a most infamous system of bribery and corruption. Vast sums of money have been paid for the construction and adornment of public buildings in order to afford fat and profitable contracts to party favorites. The ground for the location of these public buildings has been purchased from other party favorites at fabulous prices, in many instances twenty, or fifty, or a hundred times what the same party had paid for it a few days before. In other instances public property has been privately sold to party favorites at from one to five hundred per cent. less than other persons were willing to pay for it. For instance, the investigations of the Fort Snelling fraud show that one of the Administration favorites pocketed over $300,000 of the people's money, and in the Willett's Point fraud over $200,000 of the money that would otherwise have gone into the public treasury went to enrich active Democratic partisans. In this shameless manner the people's have been defrauded, the treasury bankrupted, and the Government plunged deeply in debt, not to benefit the people, but to enrich Democratic partisans, who are rioting in the public spoils and fattening upon the treasures wrung from the hard toil of the masses of the people.

Is it not time, we ask the toiling millions of our countrymen, that they should shake off the yoke of their bondage to Democratic rulers, and cease to be merely hewers of wood and drawers of water for unscrupulous Democratic party managers, who care only to live in idleness and luxury upon the proceeds of the people's industry? Is it not time that this wasteful and alarming extravagance should be condemned by the votes of the laboring masses in every election? Will Americans stand tamely by and witness this ruinous extravagance without putting forth all their energies to wrest from these corrupt officials the power to oppress them? Will even the Democratic masses, the honest Democratic farmers and mechanics, place partyism above patriotism and continue to give their support to a party that is driving the whole country to ruin and setting up in their midst a miserable despotism instead of a republican government? We cannot believe that such a state of things will long be permitted to exist. The Democratic party, by its extravagance and recklessness and defiance of justice and of popular right, has wooed its own destruction. The time is already arrived for its complete overthrow and for the restoration to the power of patriotic men who will respect the rights of the people and protect the interests of American citizens and establish an American nationality instead of looking to foreigners to make our laws as well as our manufactures.

THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories are formidable in numbers as well as in courage and audacity, and the war which has commenced between a portion of them and Col. Steptoe's command seems likely to be bloody and protracted.

From the report of J. Ross Browne, Esq., the special Commissioner sent by the Government to the Territories of Oregon and Washington to investigate the affairs of the war of 1855, and who also describes their condition as late as 1857, we learn that the number of Indian warriors in Oregon is 20,000, and in Washington about 22,000. In the neighborhood of Puget Sound in 1855 there were no less than 2,500 warriors, fully equal to any other tribe in strength and courage.

The most efficient forces brought against the Indians hitherto have been volunteers, and it may prove a fortunate circumstance, if the Indian hostilities are continued, that so many hardy adventurers are now seeking the gold region on Frazer's river.

DEATH OF MARTIN KOSZTA.—Martin Koszta, the Hungarian refugee who was rescued from the Austrian authorities, in 1853, by Commodore Ingraham, of the United States sloop of war Saint Louis, under circumstances, on a sugar plantation near the city of Guatemala.

Frasers Magazine.

This was the famous hero of the celebrated "Koszta case," which was the occasion of the famous Webster letter, vindicating the right of American citizens, Chevalier Hulsemann, during the administration of Mr. Fillmore.—*Ed. Enq.*

The Hulsemann letter was written several years before the "celebrated Koszta case" occurred, and had nothing whatever to do with vindicating the right of asylum. It was an answer to a protest on the part of the Austrian Government against alleged American interference in Austrian affairs—a protest founded on our policy with respect to the revolutionary movements in Hungary. The "Koszta case" was handled, and very vigorously handled, by Mr. Marcy, during the Administration of Gen. Pierce. The editor of the Enquirer seems to know as little of history as he does of politics.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.—We have received the most cheering accounts from the lower part of the Appellate District of the disposition of the people to rally to the support of Judge Wheat. Even in Green county, the residence of Mr. Wood, the Democratic candidate, we are assured from reliable sources that the Buchanan majority will be greatly reduced in the August election. If the friends of Judge Wheat will only exert themselves from now until the election, he will be certainly re-elected by a very large majority.

☞The Democratic organs, aware of the inevitable tendency of the vast and wasteful expenditures of the administration, are cunningly attempting to prepare the public mind for a system of direct national taxation. The people of the United States would sooner pitch fifty administrations into the middle of the Atlantic ocean or into the great maelstrom than submit to such an odious, oppressive, and execrable policy.

Senator Crittenden could not convince the people of Cincinnati that he was really a live man of the present time.—*N. Y. Dollar.*

Let any man compare the speeches of Senator Crittenden with the editorial articles of the New Orleans Delta, and he will conclude, that, if the Senator is a dead man and the editor a live one, death is a great deal better than life—that dead flies are infinitely superior to live ones.

☞The editor of the Democrat assails the use of the bible in the public schools. We had thought that the result of his controversy in his own columns with a clergyman of this city a couple of years ago upon that subject would make him perfectly quiet in relation to it forever afterwards.

☞The Washington Union says that "the administration has its hands full." One would suppose from the very rapid disappearance of the public money from the National Treasury that the administration and all its officers have their hands full.

☞Returns from fifteen counties make the aggregate number of hogs over six months old 473,874, against 628,124 in the same counties last year, and 475,895 year before last.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.—We cannot too often call the attention of the Americans of Kentucky to the utility and necessity of a thorough, practical, and effective organization of the party. Only a few days will intervene before an election which is more important than any in which the Americans of this Commonwealth have been called upon to exercise the elective franchise. The fate of the American party may be decided by the result of this contest. The eyes of millions of our countrymen are upon us, and it is our duty to them, to our party, to our country, and to ourselves, to leave nothing undone that can in any way contribute to the complete success of the American candidates in the State and in each seperate county. We have already urged the propriety of a thorough canvass of their respective counties on the part of the county candidates and the local committees. This of itself is not enough. Organization of the party, so as to make its whole strength effective and available, is also required. Systematic party organization is more efficient than anything else in an election. As has been well observed by a cotemporary, "without organization it is just as absurd to expect success as to expect a victory from raw, undisciplined militia when pitted against well-trained veteran soldiers."

The Democrats are well-skilled in party organization. Their forces are everywhere thoroughly disciplined, and their full strength is thus made available. With them it is a recognized duty to vote in all elections, and to vote always for the Democratic candidates. Their complete organization has maintained their supremacy in the Union for a long time after all principles have been abandoned. They never permit any personal considerations whatever to interfere with their performance of this duty to their party. However they may dislike personally the nominee of their party, or however much they may prefer a candidate of the American party, or however conscious they may be that the Democratic party is corrupt from its center to its circumference, they never fail to support the Democratic nominee, *as a duty they owe to their party.* "It is the rarest thing imaginable," says very truly the editor of the Lexington Observer, "to find a Democrat voting for a Whig or an American, when he has one of his own party to vote for; and this is the secret of their success not only in the general but in the local elections. The rank and file follow their leaders and obey their orders like trained bands; and no matter who may be the candidate presented, or what his qualifications, the simple fact that he is a *Democrat* is enough for them; he receives the undivided vote of his party. In this way they have heretofore managed to clutch all the most important offices in this county—enough of our party being cajoled and blinded by them with protestations against bringing politics to bear in local elections, when united with their own firmly arrayed partizans, to give them the majority." The Americans of Kentucky should learn wisdom from this experience. They should meet this facile organization of their opponents with a complete organization of their own party, and present an unbroken front at the polls in every precinct in favor of *the whole American ticket.*

Already in this city we find the Democratic leaders active and earnestly engaged in effecting an organization of their party. A plan has been presented by their late candidate for Congress, who has returned from the District of Columbia evidently for the purpose of drilling the Louisville Democracy. They are forming associations in every ward and appointing committees to the number of at least eight hundred in the city, for the purpose of disciplining their forces and making them more active in the approaching election. They are preparing to make a most unprecedented effort to win a victory from the too neglectful Americans. They are vigilant, industrious, and untiring. While the Americans are listening to speeches and making no exertion to effect a complete and efficient party organization, and relying upon their strength and former victories, the Democrats are secretly working to take advantage of our want of organization and to steal away a portion of our majority in this proud citadel of Americanism.

Americans of Louisville and Jefferson county! awake, arouse from your lethargy. Let your council fires be relighted and blaze brightly in every precinct. Let the old spirit of zeal and enthusiasm in your ranks be revived. Let your old men and your young men be speedily summoned together and take counsel as to the means of maintaining unimpaired the proud position of Louisville as the citadel of Americanism. Be on your guard in every ward and in every precinct against the wiles and machinations of your enemies. Do not rely upon your own unorganized strength, but let your precincts be told off, let your committees of faithful, energetic, zealous working men be appointed, and proceed, without delay, to complete such an organization as will be superior to every contingency and will certainly insure a splendid victory. We appeal to you earnestly. We *know* that there is need for earnest efforts and untiring industry. Give your whole hearts to the work that is before you, and, remembering that you are striving to achieve the success of your own glorious principles, be deaf to the cajoleries and entreaties of your opponents, and do your duty to your country and your party by securing the election of every man on the American ticket by a larger majority than was ever yet given to our American candidates.

MR. FORSYTH, in his despatches, says, that, while he has consented to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Zuloaga, he deemed it better to remain in Mexico to afford protection to American citizens, if needed, and until he could learn the views of his Government as to his course. While the Administration views the action of the Zuloaga Government, with regard to the forced contributions, as an impolitic stretch of power, and injurious to American citizens, it has not yet decided if it be a violation of treaties. Attorney-General Black has the matter under consideration, and will soon submit his views to the President. We have a treaty with Mexico, based on the treaty made by that republic previously with England, forbidding the imposition of a forced loan or contribution. The question for the Attorney-General to decide then is this: Is a forced loan against the terms of the treaty?

MAN KILLED.—Louis Raw, who was employed in the woolen manufactory of Mr. Brownell, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, while attempting to adjust a band about six o'clock last evening, had his arm caught in the machinery, and he was hurled probably fifty times against the ceiling before the engine was stopped. When extricated, life was extinct. Raw was a German, about twenty-six years of age, and a single man.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—The Port Gibson Reveille learns that a rencontre took place last Sabbath in the eastern part of Claiborne county, near Saregta Church, between a Mr. Westrope and a young man named Herring, in which the latter was seriously if not fatally stabbed. Several parties were engaged in the fight, but the Reveille has no reliable particulars.

☞The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's proclamation in California, in February next, is over 5,000,000 acres.

☞We have repeatedly referred to the fact that a good many influential papers in various portions of the country, North and South, are speaking of our glorious old Senator John J. Crittenden as the hope and expectancy of the nation. Several eloquent articles in relation to him have been written and published by the gallant and distinguished editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig. The following is from the Whig of the 26th ult.:

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—DEMOCRATIC ALARM.—The recent spontaneous and cordial demonstration in the West in favor of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, as a candidate for the Presidency, and the universal favor with which the suggestion of his name in connection with the next Presidency has been received by the Opposition throughout the Union, and the breadth of country that caused unusual commotion and alarm in the ranks of the Democracy. Indeed, the daily and hourly increasing evidence of Mr. Crittenden, whom they characterize (very sarcastically) as "an old fogy." We can assure them, however, that the people cannot be deterred from the election of the President of the United States and the Senator of the Senate's purity, ability, and experience by the application to him of such epithets. Those things would have had their day, and no man in United States is now fool enough to be frightened from his propriety by the hue and cry about federalism. The time for the first breath of suspicion. But our neighbor of the South appreciates Mr. Crittenden to the full. Even Mr. Crittenden in consequence of the respect lately shown to him by the citizens of Cincinnati and Covington. "Covington and Cincinnati," says the Inquirer, "are the headquarters of Crittendenism, and when they show admiration for a politician we may know he is not to be sneered at." Now, if this is a clincher—an argument of convincing power and perfectly conclusive—we know not what to call it. At all events, it is one that is entirely unanswerable. It is a fact, therefore, not easy the vain task of attempting to answer it. We shall see if Mr. Crittenden's unanimity popularity attracts, if it can, and we shall not utter a word to prevent or impede its progress.

But Democratic editors and politicians may as well be quiet in reference to the great movement in behalf of Mr. Crittenden. It is altogether irresistible, altogether just, and there is no use in wasting breath in trying to stop it. It is something that has grown out of the wants of the people, and have had nothing to do; and, as such, it is destined to be gloriously triumphant. The south and Examiner both well know that Mr. Crittenden is immensely popular in all sections of the country, and they are consequently afraid of his name. Mr. Crittenden is the man for the country, and the hour. The Democracy. They know equally well, as all men of all parties do, that he would make the very safest, the very best, the very wisest President the country has ever had. Why should not the people of all parties and sections rally to his support? Why not put him in the White House by acclamation? We believe that men of their destiny will, and let the politicians get out of the way and hold their peace.

FROM KANSAS.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T.,
July 2, 1858.

His Excellency Governor Denver reached Leavenworth last night, having made the journey from Lecompton in a four-mule ambulance. It is his design to take the first conveyance down the river and proceed to Washington without delay.

The Governor is greatly incensed at the virtual revocation of his authority over the troops stationed within the Territory, and intends to make a strong argument in high dudgeon to demand an explanation from the "powers that be" of their disregard of the pledges made to him on assuming the government of Kansas.

It will be remembered that nearly or quite all of the Kansas Governors who have made this journey have returned done so at the expense of their commissions, and, as Governor Denver is by no means in rapid succession, and, most, it is more than hinted, on account of overtures from the administration to use *extraordinary efforts* to carry the August election for Lecompton, an unusual fire-up is looked for at the headquarters of the bogus potentates.

We now have reliable intelligence of the issuance of the order countermanding the further advance of the Utah reinforcements or its supplies. A special messenger, as I before apprised your readers, is now due here with the official orders direct for Gen. Harney, who will however receive the information by a courier who was dispatched from the garrison at daybreak this morning. Col. Alexander Cummings, the Utah Territory, will continue in command of the Utah forces with the detachment of the Fifth, Col. Sumner's column. Major Reynolds is ordered to Utah for the purpose of seeing that the posse belonging to his battery are there at hand.

Major Sherman, now commanding at this post, received an order this morning to proceed with his command (one battery of flying artillery) to Minnesota. The particular post is not designated. It is whispered that the gallant Major was on the eve of attaching the hymeneal to his sword-knot.

An expressman just arrived from Major Emory's command, on the "Blue," reports that Lieut. John T. Magruder, of the First Cavalry, was killed day before yesterday at the manner of his death is not at present known. D.

☞Our readers no doubt remember the case of a dentist in Philadelphia who was accused and convicted of rape upon a lady under the influence of chloroform, the lady herself being the only witness against him. There were many persons who doubted the reliability of the testimony of a person as to facts occurring during the influence of the chloroform, and it was a subject of much discussion. A very singular case has lately occurred in this city, showing how little such testimony is to be relied upon.

It seems that several of our most eminent physicians and surgeons, including Dr. Dunne, Dr. S. Richardson, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. T. L. Caldwell, Dr. Colescott, Dr. Hardin, Dr. Bayless, and others, met to witness the removal by Dr. Goldsmith, the distinguished Professor of Surgery of the Kentucky School of Medicine, of a huge cancerous breast from the person of a lady residing in the lower part of the city. While an assistant was administering the chloroform, and before the patient was fully under its influence, she was observed to draw the covering over her breast, which was bared for the operation. Soon after this she sprang up and declared in the most indignant manner that she "would rather die than be abused in that way." And it was only by the utmost efforts on the part of Dr. Goldsmith and the lady's husband that she could be induced to continue the use of the chloroform. After the operation was finished and the effects of the anesthetic had passed off, she was asked if she remembered anything of what had taken place. She answered (her eyes, we are told, flashing with fury) that she did not feel the cutting, but she knew well enough the indecent remarks made and the insulting liberties taken with her in her helpless state. She said that it was of no use to deny; that she heard and felt all that had been said and done; and it was with difficulty she could be persuaded that her impressions were a hallucination.

☞Considerable anxiety has been awakened in New York by the arrival at Quarantine, within the last two or three days, of several vessels from Cuban ports with cases of yellow fever on board in its most virulent form. Two of these, the American ship Grotto, of Bath, bound to Scotland, and the British ship Suzanne, bound to Liverpool—were obliged to make port on account of having lost portions of their crews, and the remainder being down with fever so as to be unable to work the ship. The Captain of the Suzanne died on the third day out of Matanzas; two of the crew soon followed him and five others were taken down with the disease. The ship was brought into New York by the first mate, and, after landing her crew, she was sent to the lower bay. The ship Grotto, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June, lost two of her crew shortly after leaving port. The Captain was also taken sick, and, finding he would not be able to continue his voyage, ordered the vessel into New York. He died an hour after his ship had been fallen in with by a steam tug.

The steamer A. T. Lacy, which has arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, reports that several cases of yellow fever had occurred at New Orleans. Effects of the heat on the flooded swamps, lagoons, and bayous, were beginning to be perceptible in the increase of sickness.

☞There has been a good deal of rivalry, if not ill feeling, between Cairo and Columbus City. During the late high water, when Cairo was submerged and its people were floating about in skiffs and upon rafts and drift-wood or huddling together upon one or two high points of the levees, the citizens of Columbus, proud of their own superior condition, sent a delegation to Cairo with offers of assistance. The Cairo men were indignant. They were wrathful. They were furious. They wanted help, but not from *that* quarter. Instead of accepting it, they whipped the delegates and made them "take water on their own side of the river."

THE LOTTERY CASE.—On Tuesday last, the injunction sued out by Mrs. Gregory, the administratrix of Gregory the claimant of the Shelby Lottery grant, was dissolved by the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. We presume that this will virtually end the long-continued litigation in reference to this grant. It has been agitated in the Legislature and in the courts from Frankfort to Paducah. We understand that the counsel of R. France & Co. offered to submit the case upon the pleadings as they stand, but the submission was objected to. The Shelby College Lottery will now probably remain undisturbed in the hands of the present lessees.

☞The late flood, which covered the under-lips of the people of Cairo, did not prevent their keeping stiff upper ones. They are as bold as ever. Perhaps, for the purposes of future refuge from the raging waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, they will build a tower of Babel like that which was begun after Noah's flood upon the plains of Shinar.

☞A letter from Olive, Marshall county, Ky., states that the crops in that vicinity are promising, except the oat crop, which is entirely worthless. In some neighborhoods there has been too much rain, but it is not general. The writer says with a little more rain they will make large crops of corn and tobacco.

DISASTROUS.—A deplorable calamity happened last week in Marshall co., Ky. A tree on the farm of Mr. Thomas Reed was struck by lightning. Two sons of Mr. Reed were instantly killed, and two others were severely injured, one of whom is not expected to recover. Two horses were also killed by the stroke.

☞Philanthropy and Friendship reldom exist together in the same bosom. The heart that stretches from pole to pole is apt to spurn all intermediate ties. Its friendships, if it ever formed any, will, ten to one, be found dangling in mid-air, like telegraphic insulators over forsaken posts in the valleys.

☞An Eastern friend of Senator Sumner wishes us to publish a statement that he recently submitted quietly, "without a word or a wince," to have his back reared by his physician with a red-hot iron. A general complaint against the Senator is that he has submitted to operations upon his back *too* quietly.

☞In Kansas, two weeks ago, Miss Irene Baker, a girl of seventeen, married a man of seventy-five from admiration of one of his political speeches. This is a common saying verified—"politics makes strange bed-fellows."

☞Certain persons lately attempted to get up a Vigilance Committee in Richmond, Virginia. The Governor and the Mayor hinted to them the consequences. They took the hint without waiting for the kick.

GOOD JAM.—Crowd ten fashionably-dressed ladies into one stage-coach.—*Exchange.*

That may be very good "jam," but we'll not be helped to any, we thank you.

Like other men, we are sometimes provoked to give "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."—*N. Y. Express.*

We think we should very decidedly prefer to *take* an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

☞The Illinois Journal asks if we can "throw any light on ki sing." We don't care to. The thing is just as well in the dark.

☞According to a Panama paper, Mr. Belly, when last heard of, was "in San Juan del Norte, *g assing.*"

TEXAS AND HER PROSPECTS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29th, 1858.

In traveling through the States of Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, &c., I have been greatly astonished to find the many unjust prejudices existing in the public mind relative to Texas and her future prospects.

In the first place, the belief appears to be general that crops have universally failed in Texas for the last two years, whereas, the fact is, the failure of crops has been confined to a few counties on the extreme south of the one hundred and thirty comprising the State of Texas. This erroneous impression prevails too with regard to the ravages of the grasshopper, which have only been known in a few counties in the West; in much the greater portion of the State they have never as yet made their appearance.

The impression, too, seems to prevail pretty generally that the Indians on the frontiers have given us trouble for two years has resulted from causes that henceforth will be permanently removed. That this impression is false and supposition is, I think, sufficiently proven by the fact that thirteen heavy and abundant crops have been made in Texas in the last fifteen consecutive years.

I find also that the opinion prevails to some extent that Texas is an unhealthy country, which is not the case, with the exception of the rich alluvial bottoms upon some of the large rivers. Texas is the healthiest State in the Union south of Tennessee and Kentucky.

It is supposed, also, by many that Texas is too far south ever to become a desirable country for the settlement in any amount of wheat and other small grain that will be harvested in the interior the year will undoubtedly be a practical refutation of such a supposition. It is the opinion of a majority of the farmers who have emigrated to Texas from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and other grain-growing States, that Western, Northern, and Northeastern Texas is one of the best wheat-producing sections of the United States—that the crop is more certain, less subject to rust and other diseases, and that the grain is from eight to ten pounds heavier than that made in the States above mentioned.

The slow rate at which lands have appreciated in value in Texas, for the last twenty years, is urged by many as a sound argument against the propriety of investing capital in that State. But the fact that lands are now but little dearer, because the slow rate at which lands have advanced in value is the best evidence in favor of their cheapness. As a great measure, from causes that have just now or will shortly cease to operate—want of protection from Indian depredations, and the difficulty of transporting the producing produce to market—the immense amount of land adjacent to streams navigable for steamboats, and large bodies of land are held by individuals in the country, portions of which they are compelled from time to time to sell for the purpose of market and taxes, to the exclusion of paying taxes and other expenses upon the balance—the scarcity of money, and the universal want of confidence, &c., &c.

I date the true period from which a rapid enhancement of the value of lands in Texas should be looked for only some three or four years back, about which time the system of railroad building intended by the Constitution, and the mode in which they have been made by Lord Ma'msebury will very soon restore those feelings of complete amity which have been ruffled by this trifling difference.

Shocks of an earthquake continued at Naples. Tremendous hurricanes had occurred, and at Sala 50 houses had been destroyed and many people killed. Several villages had been destroyed by the deluge of rain.

The Calcutta dates to the 18th of May state that Shahjehanpore had been relieved, but was subsequently threatened by Nena Sahib, who was repulsed.

Lucknow was threatened by 20,000 rebels under the Begum.

During the General Grant's absence, Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat is intense.

The troops at Lucknow were suffering from disease, and the garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

Other Lahji had crossed the Ganges and menaced the Bombay route. The rebels had commenced bastering to its relief.

A conspiracy had been developed in the 4th infantry in the Punjab. The ringleaders were hung.

The Rojah Shunda, on the Hydrabad, had rebelled, and several skirmishes were reported.

The Calcutta import market had improved. Produce was dull.

Hong Kong dates to May 5th had been received. Much uneasiness was felt at Canton, and the inhabitants were deserting the city.

The import market at Shanghai was inactive. Silks had declined 20 taels.

A letter from Beyrout, in Syria, mentions outrages by the Druses upon the Maronite Christians named Dodd. The American consul at Beyrout was seeking redress.

London, June 26.—The discouraging tenor of the news from India has caused a decline in consols of ⅛. The demand for money continues active. The private letters from India are very desponding. They say that more troops are wanted. The English intervention in the Cagliari affair is causing great indignation throughout southern Italy.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the great contest for the title to "Superior City." The claim of Brisett, Warren, Dennis, and Ray is rejected, because it is shown that they are Chippewa Indians of mixed blood, and have no right to preempt. The adverse claim of the alleged proprietors of Superior City is also rejected, because it is not shown that these proprietors are occupants of the tract, as required by the preemption laws. Who, then, owns Superior City?

A similar decision is also made against the proprietors of Waverly, in Minnesota. Healy, the contestant, is allowed to show that his settlement was made in good faith.

Christopher H. Mott, of Mississippi, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate arrearages of war debts in Washington and Oregon Territories.

From the same source we learn that the Indian agents in Washington and Oregon Territories have made treaties with about twenty tribes, numbering 15,517 souls, by which the Government acquired 62,415,380 acres of land, for which it agreed to pay in *cash* arrangements $2,052,000, besides incurring various and sundry heavy expenses for twenty years. This was no child's play, and yet these treaties have all been neglected in the Senate, while the white settlers have been steadily taking possession of the ceded lands. The Indians do not understand Senatorial delays, and they naturally conclude that the whites are about robbing them of their lands. Hence the recent hostilities, and the apprehension is that there will be another general war with all these tribes combined.

☞A Dr. Steiner of Harrisburg asks the government for an appropriation to enable him to navigate the air with a balloon. We presume he will get it. A government that will give nothing for the navigation of our rivers is very likely to contribute liberally for the navigation of the air.

JOHN L. WALLER'S LOST MANUSCRIPT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As any veracity has been called in question, I feel that justice to myself, as well as the memory of the dead, requires that I should make a few passing remarks.

It has been justly said "that we live in a fast age." Some men seem to be so well versed in logic, that they can prove or disprove almost any proposition by mere inference or supposition; and such proof they regard as *conclusive*. We have a striking illustration of this in some articles written by a Mr. "D.," of Bloomfield, Kentucky, in which he has labored to disprove that J. L. Waller ever wrote, or could have written, a History of the Kentucky Baptists, and seems quite worthy. I wish the space in the Journal to review carefully those articles, in which Mr. D. reasons thus:

First. When it was proposed to publish the life and writings of J. L. Waller, he (Mr. "D.") had heard nothing, no, not even a "whisper, of the missing documents," and consequently there could have been none missing. If Mr. "D." would inform himself upon this point, he could learn that this was talked of by the friends of J. L. W. from the day that search was made for his manuscripts, which was about a week after his death, up to the present time. And yet, because Mr. "D." had not heard it, therefore there could have been no manuscripts lost. This is one of Mr. "D.'s" conclusive arguments.

Second. Because Mr. "D." has no personal knowledge of J. L. Waller's having obtained the old church books, or even one of them, therefore "the (Mr. Waller), nor any other man, could write such a history." Here Mr. "D." shows a want of information again. It is known by as respectable men as live, that J. L. Waller was collecting material for a History of the Kentucky Baptists. For how many years he was engaged in this work I will not undertake to say, but it was more than two years before his death for writing a History of the Kentucky Baptists. That he could prove to a reflecting mind that J. L. W. had no suitable material for writing such a history, he would have to prove, by better men, that he (Mr. "D.") had accompanied him in his various tours through the State during the last ten years of his life. This, I am sure, Mr. "D." could not do, as I was with Dr. Waller repeatedly during his life, and I know that he was engaged in writing the book with him. And a portion of the time that I spent with J. L. W. was spent in collecting material for writing a History of the Kentucky Baptists. I recollect that he spent a day with Rev. Silas M. Noel, in Garrard county, Kentucky, the first Baptist Church organized in the State, and there, to my personal knowledge, he obtained "suitable" material, as he (Waller) thought, for his history. He also solicited him in getting the history of the South District Association, from its organization up to within a few years of his death. And yet, Mr. "D.," I suppose, would conclude, as he had no knowledge of these things, that they could not be so.

I had never dreamed, that, in order to write a history of Kentucky Baptists, the writer would have to call upon each church for such. But I mistake not, Dr. Benedict wrote a history of the Baptists without all of the old church books in the land.

He requested the minutes of all the associations. From these he gathered his material and from private correspondence. And I understand Mr. "D." to acknowledge that Mr. Waller had such material, and that it was known by all to be his sole. Then if L. Waller must have had "SUITABLE MATERIAL" for his history, as no one supposed that he contemplated writing an individual history of Baptists in each association on all other points, especially on the bewildering point of public honors. The maxim, "Principles not Men," should be strongly commended to the champions of "men." The distinction, moreover, as regards the pending contest, between essentials and non-essentials should be placed in a clear light, and the light perpetually renewed, in order that the most bleat-eyed may not be thrown over the irrelevant issues that his "lore" around the central bond of union. Enthusiasm for the common cause and indifference for all empty antagonisms should be redulously cherished. Everything merely personal which threatens to frustrate or mar the general agreement of the allied forces should be treated as trivial compared with the harmony it endangers. Distracting matters whose decision belongs properly to the whole body of the opposition should be adjourned until the opposition is embodied. Much more should each secretary section abstain from arbitrarily imposing its choice on the alliance in advance. In a word, the leaders of the opposition, forgetting or disregarding aspirants for the Presidency, should, as we conceive, endeavor above all things to produce and diffuse a spirit of manly concession which shall promote the unity of the vast legion, permit, at the right moment, the selection of the strongest fit candidate, and insure his easy, triumphant election. We submit that this is as clearly the dictate of policy as of justice.

Let the course we have indicated be faithfully pursued, and the opposition, under some tried and gallant chief, will go into the canvass of 1860 like the allied army under Wellington at Waterloo, with the assurance of hurling a Waterloo defeat on the heads of their foes. Otherwise, there is too much reason to fear that the opposition will present a mortifying resemblance to the Scotch insurgents at Bothwell Bridge, as described in Old Mortality. The enemy will find them listening with fierce shouts of applause to denunciations of their captain, and cut them down with the very clamors of dissension in their mouths. Surely no man of judgment or spirit can be anxious to make himself the Kettledrummle, Pounitext, or Mucklewrath of this new insurrection against the corruptions of authority and the licentiousness of power.

☞The Democrats of Louisville have received direct from Washington, through their late candidate for Congress, a plan of organization for their party already "cut and dried." It is precisely similar to the centurion system which the Democratic organs here a few years ago charged upon the Know-Nothings with having adopted and which they denounced with unmeasured violence. These same organs are now praising and recommending to the Democracy what they recently condemned in the American party. They are welcome to adopt the whole of the old Know-Nothing organization if they will only maintain with it the principles whose success it was intended to promote; but while they are wearing our cast-off habits it would be well for them to cease denouncing them as vile and sinful. They should remember however that the plan of organization forwarded to them from Washington will be utterly ineffectual here without the addition of a company of United States Marines to fire upon the people at the polls and drive American voters away from them. This is an essential part of the Washington programme. Without the Marines the Democratic majority will never be able to overcome the American majority in Louisville so long as the Americans do their duty, and, if we have not mistaken the spirit of Americans here, we are quite certain that whole of Mr. Buchanan's standing army would be required to drive them from the polls.

WASHINGTON INTERFERENCE IN OUR LOCAL ELECTION.—The old and war-worn veterans of the Democracy of Louisville, the heroes of many a hard-fought political contest, have been depo ed from their leadership, and a new captain, fresh from the headquarters of Lecomptonism at Washington, has assumed the command, and is directing the organization of the Democratic forces. A special characteristic of the Administration was lately in Illinois disciplining the Lecompton Democracy there. The autocrat of the Democratic party seems determined to establish a complete despotism in the party if he can't do it in the nation, and he will not trust the local leaders any longer, but requires the rank and file of the party to submit to his own special dictation. The next step in this Democratic organization will be the requirement of an oath to obey the orders of Buchanan and to recognize his will as law.

The Richmond South says that Mr. Buchanan is the only candidate whom the Southern people could hope to elect President in 1860.

Now, it being conceded that the Democracy, with any other man than Mr. Buchanan as their candidate for the Presidency, could not even hope to escape an overwhelming defeat in 1860, the reader may perhaps form something like an adequate idea of the true condition and prospects of that very interesting party. If they could not so much as hope to escape an utter overthrow with Dickenson or Cass or Bright or Hunter or Wise or Davis as their candidate, what human being that has common sense would give a farthing candle for their chances with Mr. Buchanan?

☞Mr. John M. Hornblest, delegate in Congress from Utah, has published an Appeal to the Public in relation to the march of the army toward Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormon's profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

☞The remains of President Monroe, it is known, were lately removed to New York. It was found however that but little of his remains remained. There is as little left of him physically as of old Buck politically and morally.

☞The Washington Union says that "the opposition editors seem to be at a stand." The administration editors, on the contrary, seem always at a *lie*.

When shall we find the Democracy practicing what they preach?—*N. Y. Express.*

Probably about the time you find Doctors swallowing their own saddle-bags.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

☞We are sorry to perceive a disposition on the part of some of the Republican organs of the North to forestall the choice of the great opposition to the Lecompton Democracy in 1860 by insisting strenuously and even dogmatically on the claims of this or that aspirant for the leadership of the combined host. Nothing, in our opinion, could be more unwise or mischievous. Its tendency, indeed, is altogether fatal. Obviously the first great necessity of the opposition is unions the question of the leadership is a secondary one, and, even to mere selfish partisans, derives its importance chiefly from its bearing on that prime condition of success, since without victory there can be neither spoils or glory. But the effect of such zealous championship of particular aspirants as finds favor in certain Northern presses must be to render union difficult if not impossible. It tends to nip success in the bud. The warm advocacy of the claims of one prominent man will naturally elicit an advocacy equally warm of the claims of some other; discussion will beget jealousies, heart-burnings, and dissensions; and these, ripening into bitter and malignant strife, will inevitably cripple the coalition, if they do not defeat its formation. We have serious fears that, if persisted in, they may defeat its formation altogether. Certainly their influence is most pestilent. There is always enough of this sort of contention in the most homogeneous of parties; in a political division consisting of three separate parties the struggle must unavoidably be fiercer, and correspondingly pernicious. Under such circumstances, to augment it by gratuitous discussion is little else than madness. It seems strange that any politician of common sagacity who has the rout of the Lecompton Democracy in 1860 really at heart could participate in so ruinous a controversy. Yet we see with regret that there are some politicians of distinction who do. Their efforts appear to us extremely ill-judged in every respect.

If the prarties we are now deprecating were not, as it is, plainly calculated to repel that spirit of harmony and conciliation which is indispensable to the success of the opposition in the next Presidential canvass, it would nevertheless be very ill advised. It would still contravene the

Great Excitement at Lexington.

THE CITY MARSHAL MURDERED!

The Murderer Hung by a Mob

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

LEXINGTON, July 10.

Barker was engaged in a fight at the market-house this morning, and Chief Marshal Beard attempted to arrest him to the watch-house. After walking together 20 paces or more, Barker tripped Beard and rumor says placed one knee on Beard's breast, then stabbed him in the left side entering the right side, cutting one rib, a lung, & c. penetrating the heart. Beard died instantly. He then ran about 50 yards, when he was arrested and placed in the guard-house, and afterward transferred to jail by the Sheriff. This was about 4 o'clock. Considerable excitement was noticeable, and quite a crowd collected near the jail. About 7 o'clock the alarm bells and court-house bell were rung; the crowd increased in numbers, and adjourned to the court-house, where they remained until 7½ o'clock, then proceeded to the jail, secured the keys, and entered Barker's cell, where he was found in his bed, and he was taken from thence to the court-house, where a scaffold was made with a beam projecting from the second story window. A small rope was attached to the prisoner's neck and made fast to the beam, and the prisoner forced out. The rope broke and Barker fell to the ground. He was knocked senseless for a few moments. After recovering somewhat, another rope was placed around his neck, and he was drawn up and remained hanging until about 10½, when he was cut down and placed in a coffin and removed elsewhere for interment. The city is quiet now.

LEXINGTON, July 10, 9 A. M.

Joe. Beard, city marshal, was brutally murdered this morning about four o'clock, while endeavoring to arrest a man named Barker, who was engaged in a fight at the market-house. Barker stabbed Beard, the knife entering the right side, severing the lungs, and entering the heart, killing him instantly. The ultimate end soon followed. Barker was taken to the watch-house, where he remained in jail. Soon after the jail by citizens and marched to the court house yard, where a temporary scaffold was erected from the court house window to the second story, and at eight o'clock A. M. Barker was swung off. The first rope broke and he fell to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, stunning his face considerably. He was then placed in a chair and drawn up to the window and another rope attached. He was then made to jump from the window. He still hangs and will hang till twelve.

CHICAGO, June 9, 11 P. M.

Senator Douglas was received here to-day with great display. At one o'clock a committee of 400 from Chicago and the adjoining counties proceeded from Chicago to Michigan City, where they met Judge Douglas and escorted him to the city. The arrival of the train was greeted by the firing of cannon and cheers of the people. The procession was formed and conducted him to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed with a brief address on behalf of the citizens, by Chas. Walker, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Douglas, after returning thanks for the magnificent reception, reviewed the action of the last Congress and the Kansas bill. He extolled Crittenden's bill as honest, and the very best proposition for practical illustration off popular sovereignty. He claimed that the struggle with Lecompton was not on the slavery principle; that struggle was triumphant. Lecomptonism is virtually abandoned by its friends, and been defeated forever. He had opposed the Lecompton bill, although in practical effect it was the constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people of Kansas, because the manner as well as the form of that submission was in conflict with every just principle of popular government. It was a submission of the constitution to the people with a threat if they did not accept the slave constitution with 35,000 inhabitants, that constitution, as soon as a free State until they had 93,000. He could never countenance such discrimination between a free and a slave State.

The best energies of his mind have been for several years devoted to the great principles of the right of the people of the Territories to frame their own fundamental laws, and be intended to devote all the future of his life to the same purpose. He contended that the compromise measures of 1850 were founded on that principle, carried out in the Kansas Nebraska bill, affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and fairly met in President Buchanan's inaugural. He regretted to see, however, a powerful party in this country determined not to acquiesce in this fine of policy. The Republican party, represented at Springfield, nominated Mr. Lincoln as his successor in the Senate. His (Mr. L.) repudiated the doctrine of popular sovereignty and proclaimed the right of Congress, during the period of a Territorial organization, to establish the domestic institutions of the Territories.

Lincoln endorsed not only this doctrine but proclaimed as his line of policy the determination to abolish the existence of the Union. He declared that the Union divided with an equal number of free and slave States cannot endure.

Mr. Douglas showed the dangerous tendency of the doctrine—that it invited and proclaimed a war of extermination of one section against the other. He regarded it subversive of the fundamental principle upon which our system of free government rested, and denied that a uniformity of local policy on the domestic institutions of the different States is either desirable or possible. On the contrary, our political fabric rests on the basis of the rights and practice of dissimilarity of local policy on the domestic institutions of the different States. Our forefathers clearly perceived that domestic institutions peculiar to the States alone are locally suited for the rice plantations of Carolina. Hence they adopted a constitution that provides for each State being sovereign and supreme in her own limits.

On the assumption that they would be more diversified as the States are numerous, it thus would seem that the diversity and dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of government. Its strength, harmony, and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depend on the right of each State to form and regulate its internal policy in its own mode, subject only to the laws and to the constitution of the United States. He repeated that uniformity is neither practicable nor possible. If possible, how can it be obtained? There is but one process through which it can be accomplished—that is, one individual will be invested with the power to forcibly abolish State Legislatures and convert the Government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with the legislative power to make police regulations, regulate internal policy, and enforce domestic laws for all of the States. Let this be done, and there would be no unity. Then the States would be all the stronger, and would vote as solid as the States of one another; then our glorious confederation of thirty-two sovereign States would be merged into one consolidated empire; the uniformity of despotism would be brought into operation, and liberty would be lost in the struggle.

Mr. Douglas refuted Mr. Lincoln's crusade against the Supreme Court on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could not sanction a crusade against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and was prepared to yield obedience to the law as expounded by the court. He did not believe that Lincoln that it was a great wrong to deprive negroes and other persons of the rights of citizens, but believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our government is founded on a white basis, created by white men for the benefit of white men. True humanity required that the negro and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising consistent with the good of society. He adverted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the Democratic party.

While there might be differences of opinion in regard to the true construction of particular articles of the Cincinnati platform, he held that all of the Democratic party must be bound by it. There should be no proscription of sound Democrats because of such differences. He said the office holders and Republicans are working in union for the purpose of defeating the regular nominations. He would do like the Russians at Sebastopol, keep firing; he didn't care which he hit, French or English.

Mr. Lincoln was present and heard Douglas, Fiveminutes in answer to the latter's speech to-day.

The number of persons in attendance was variously estimated at 15,000 to 25,000.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The steamer Canada arrived off Cape Race. She brings five special dates to the 3d.

Sales of cotton for the week 77,000 bales of which speculators took 11,000 and exporters 8,000. All qualities have advanced 5@6-16, some say 5@7. Estimated sales of to-day 12,000 bales; market firm; quotations Orleans fair 7¾, middling 7 7-16, Mobile fair 7 7-16, middling 7, Upland fair 7¾, middling 6¾. Stock of cotton in port 628,000 bales, of which 532,000 are American. Manchester advices favorable. Holders demand an advance thus checking business. Provisions steady. Consols 95¾ for money, 95¾ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 75,000 pounds.

England.—Parliament bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews, passed to a second reading by 56 majority. Parliament will be prorogued in July.

France.—News unimportant.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned. A new Cabinet has been formed headed by O'Donnell.

Italy.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Maria of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

Turkey.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin the Marine Department which devolves upon Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity.

Spain is much incensed against England on the slave question.

Russia.—A Russian column was advancing into Cauca is.

Estimated sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 3d 10,000 bales.

A CARD.

A lengthy and absurd communication, signed by one James H. Thompson, appeared in the Louisville Courier last Saturday morning. It spoke of the so-called "foul crime," of which Thomas, A. C. C., his "unjust and false imprisonment," his "privations and sufferings" while in jail, and many other things too tedious to mention.

It is scarcely necessary for me to contradict each and all of the statements made in that communication, for I am sati fied nobody believes a single one of them. But I draw attention to it in order that the public may see to what miserable shifts desperate men can resort to gain their own ends by defaming me. This man Thompson is a *thief*; he was known to be a thief by the individual who penned his article (a lawyer, by the way, of more than ordinary ability); he was *guilty* of stealing the wearing apparel of his *friend and benefactor*, and his treatment by me while he was in jail was better than he deserved, for I treated him with as much kindness as I could.

I am glad, however, to have an opportunity to invite all citizens to come and see me and inspect the prison, whenever they please, and I will observe for themselves how they are kept and in what manner they are provided for. If any gentleman will do this I am confident that he will in a moment perceive that the statement Thompson *has been induced to make* are entirely false.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM K. THOMAS.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—SUMMER TERM, 1858.

Reported for the Louisville Journal, by John H. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, July 8.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Offerman vs Allsbach, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Harris vs Sexton, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Foster vs Foster, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Grabinsky Mayo, &c. vs Bradish & others overruled.

ORDERS.

Cole vs Amos, Barren.
Smith vs Woodford, Woodford—petition for rehearing overruled.
Cincinnati Ins. Co. vs Ohio Life & Trust Co., Lou. ch'y.
Madison and Indiana R. R. Co. vs Levi & Brooks, Lou. chancery; were argued.

FRANKFORT, July 9.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Offerman vs Kendrick, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Rutherford vs Kinnaird, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Lewis vs vs Hunteling, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Sheiton vs Wood's Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Noll vs Hyle, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Williams vs Williams, Lou. chancery, affirmed.

ORDERS.

Lee vs Crocker, Butler.
Sanders vs Jones, Butler.
Hoover vs Holden, Spencer.
Hoover vs Holden, Spencer.
Sloan vs Kirtley, Spencer.
Foster vs Thomas, Spencer.
Foster vs Hunt, Bullitt; were argued.

FRANKFORT, July 10.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Franklin Ins. Co. vs Bank of Wheeling, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Foster vs Thomas, Nelson, affirmed.
Beam vs Tichenor, Spencer, affirmed.
Flinn vs vs Spencer Bank, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Porter vs Hunt, Bullitt, reversed.
Louisville vs Boyd, Lou. chancery, reversed.

ORDERS.

Speddy vs Foster (our cause), Allen;
Mason vs Slater, Nelson;
Carter vs Foster, Nelson;
Hildreth vs Hatcher, Marion;
Muir vs Buchanan, Lou. chancery;
Austin vs Howell, Lou. chancery;
Megowan vs May, Lou. chancery; were argued.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—No. 2.

It was the duty of Congress to investigate the alleged frauds, and, if established, to reject the constitution on that ground, even though it had been formed in the most legal manner. It is a maxim of universal jurisprudence that fraud vitiates every thing, if there be a tribunal competent to decide upon it. Congress was such a tribunal, with the most ample powers. Even if Congress had expressly authorized the call of the convention, all such steps taken to carry out that authority would have been open to the supervision of Congress, for the purpose of seeing that the power had been fairly executed. Such right of supervision is a necessary incident to every grant of power from a superior to an inferior. It is not at all like an act of a State Legislature obtained by fraud; nor to the case of a State Legislature or convention elected by fraud, for there is no superior competent tribunal to overhaul and condemn such action. That Congress has full power to annul the whole proceeding, the Democracy have fully conceded in the infancy act, by annulling the Lecompton constitution if the people reject the bribe. The power to annul unavoidably carries with it the power to make any investigation necessary towards determining the question whether it ought to be annulled.

The insertion of five or six thousand fictitious names in the registers, and the omission of nearly all the names of the free-state voters, by means of the fraudulent contrivance by which the free-soilers were precluded from all chance of carrying the election. The law did not make it the duty of voters to apply to be registered, but the duty of the sheriff to register their names without any such application. This the sheriff could have done within a fraction of less than fifty votes in each county, without any cooperation on the part of the voters. When the registers were made out, there were but a few weeks allowed for their correction, and it is not to be done before and up to the decision of [illegible] partisan officials. But if the officials had been ever so honest and willing, there was not time to purge away the five thousand fictitious names, and obtain the insertion of the names of some ten thousand entitled voters. The time was too short. Besides, the contrivance was just, because it was impossible to investigation for a year. The cheat was past remedy. The treasurers could not help themselves. They had their orders from the governor, and had to obey them at all hazards. The only remedy was in an act of Congress, ordering the election of another convention.

The Senate's committee, in the same spirit of gross exaggeration, have stigmatized all their side-issues concerning the free-soilers, say in their report that they made "evident, illegal, and *bloody* efforts" to prevent the regi tration, and *"resisted it with arms."* The report should be read in full to fully carries with it its own refutation. The idea of voters making *bloody resistance with arms* against their names being registered, is superlatively ridiculous. How could any amount of bribery and fraud be resisted, even with a sheriff from quarter, at his own convenient time and place, from setting down the name of a voter? The shallowness and falsity of the pretext well befit the infamous fraud it was invented to cover.

The committee estimate the whole vote of the Territory at twelve thousand, and of these fifteen hundred were in the south-ern counties, leaving only ten thousand voters for the free-state counties. They say that most of the free-soilers prevented their registration by bloody violence; and it has been proved at the elections, after purging and expurgating the registers, that the free-soil party has less than three thou and voters. Whence, then, the nine thousand two hundred and fifty found on the register? Two-thirds, at least, must have been fictitious names, and the committee's report, in another up and excuse such a fraud, may go far to prove the partisan zeal of those who made the attempt. But I will not rest nothing to their moral reputation. Supposing the committee to have been honestly made, and that there was no fraud about it, still it was the duty of Congress to have either rejected this constitution or to have ordered its proper submission to the popular vote. The whole constitution taken in January by order of the Legislature had proved that certainly two-thirds and most probably four-fifths of the people were opposed to it. Under such circumstances, all its power to legislate upon the domestic institutions of the different States is either intolerable or possible. On the contrary, our political fabric rests on the basis and practice of dissimilarity of local policy on the domestic institutions of the different States. Our forefathers clearly perceived that domestic institutions peculiar to the States alone are locally suited for the rice plantations of Carolina. Hence they adopted a constitution that provides for each State being sovereign and supreme in her own limits.

On the assumption that they would be more diversified as the States are numerous, it thus would seem that the diversity and dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of government. Its strength, harmony, and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depend on the right of each State to form and regulate its internal policy in its own mode, subject only to the laws and to the constitution of the United States. He repeated that uniformity is neither practicable nor possible. If possible, how can it be obtained? There is but one process through which it can be accomplished—that is, one individual will be invested with the power to forcibly abolish State Legislatures and convert the Government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with the legislative power to make police regulations, regulate internal policy, and enforce domestic laws for all of the States. Let this be done, and there would be no unity. Then the States would be all the stronger, and would vote as solid as the States of one another; then our glorious confederation of thirty-two sovereign States would be merged into one consolidated empire; the uniformity of despotism would be brought into operation, and liberty would be lost in the struggle.

Mr. Douglas refuted Mr. Lincoln's crusade against the Supreme Court on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could not sanction a crusade against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and was prepared to yield obedience to the law as expounded by the court. He did not believe that Lincoln that it was a great wrong to deprive negroes and other persons of the rights of citizens, but believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our government is founded on a white basis, created by white men for the benefit of white men. True humanity required that the negro and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising consistent with the good of society. He adverted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the Democratic party.

While there might be differences of opinion in regard to the true construction of particular articles of the Cincinnati platform, he held that all of the Democratic party must be bound by it. There should be no proscription of sound Democrats because of such differences. He said the office holders and Republicans are working in union for the purpose of defeating the regular nominations. He said he would do like the Russians at Sebastopol, keep firing; he didn't care which he hit, French or English.

Mr. Lincoln was present and heard Douglas, Fiveminutes in answer to the latter's speech to-day.

The number of persons in attendance was variously estimated at 15,000 to 25,000.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The steamer Canada arrived off Cape Race. She brings five special dates to the 3d.

Sales of cotton for the week 77,000 bales of which speculators took 11,000 and exporters 8,000. All qualities have advanced 5@6-16, some say 5@7. Estimated sales of to-day 12,000 bales; market firm; quotations Orleans fair 7¾, middling 7 7-16, Mobile fair 7 7-16, middling 7, Upland fair 7¾, middling 6¾. Stock of cotton in port 628,000 bales, of which 532,000 are American. Manchester advices favorable. Holders demand an advance thus checking business. Provisions steady. Consols 95¾ for money, 95¾ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 75,000 pounds.

England.—Parliament bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews, passed to a second reading by 56 majority. Parliament will be prorogued in July.

France.—News unimportant.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned. A new Cabinet has been formed headed by O'Donnell.

Italy.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Maria of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

Turkey.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin the Marine Department which devolves upon Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity.

Spain is much incensed against England on the slave question.

Russia.—A Russian column was advancing into Cauca is.

Estimated sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 3d 10,000 bales.

A CARD.

A lengthy and absurd communication, signed by one James H. Thompson, appeared in the Louisville Courier last Saturday morning. It spoke of the so-called "foul crime," of which Thomas, A. C. C., his "unjust and false imprisonment," his "privations and sufferings" while in jail, and many other things too tedious to mention.

It is scarcely necessary for me to contradict each and all of the statements made in that communication, for I am sati fied nobody believes a single one of them. But I draw attention to it in order that the public may see to what miserable shifts desperate men can resort to gain their own ends by defaming me. This man Thompson is a *thief*; he was known to be a thief by the individual who penned his article (a lawyer, by the way, of more than ordinary ability); he was *guilty* of stealing the wearing apparel of his *friend and benefactor*, and his treatment by me while he was in jail was better than he deserved, for I treated him with as much kindness as I could.

I am glad, however, to have an opportunity to invite all citizens to come and see me and inspect the prison, whenever they please, and I will observe for themselves how they are kept and in what manner they are provided for. If any gentleman will do this I am confident that he will in a moment perceive that the statement Thompson *has been induced to make* are entirely false.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM K. THOMAS.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—SUMMER TERM, 1858.

Reported for the Louisville Journal, by John H. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, July 8.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Offerman vs Allsbach, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Harris vs Sexton, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Foster vs Foster, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Grabinsky Mayo, &c. vs Bradish & others overruled.

ORDERS.

Cole vs Amos, Barren.
Smith vs Woodford, Woodford—petition for rehearing overruled.
Cincinnati Ins. Co. vs Ohio Life & Trust Co., Lou. ch'y.
Madison and Indiana R. R. Co. vs Levi & Brooks, Lou. chancery; were argued.

FRANKFORT, July 9.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Offerman vs Kendrick, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Rutherford vs Kinnaird, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Lewis vs vs Hunteling, Lou. chancery, reversed.
Sheiton vs Wood's Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Noll vs Hyle, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Williams vs Williams, Lou. chancery, affirmed.

ORDERS.

Lee vs Crocker, Butler.
Sanders vs Jones, Butler.
Hoover vs Holden, Spencer.
Hoover vs Holden, Spencer.
Sloan vs Kirtley, Spencer.
Foster vs Thomas, Spencer.
Foster vs Hunt, Bullitt; were argued.

FRANKFORT, July 10.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Franklin Ins. Co. vs Bank of Wheeling, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Foster vs Thomas, Nelson, affirmed.
Beam vs Tichenor, Spencer, affirmed.
Flinn vs vs Spencer Bank, Lou. chancery, affirmed.
Porter vs Hunt, Bullitt, reversed.
Louisville vs Boyd, Lou. chancery, reversed.

ORDERS.

Speddy vs Foster (our cause), Allen;
Mason vs Slater, Nelson;
Carter vs Foster, Nelson;
Hildreth vs Hatcher, Marion;
Muir vs Buchanan, Lou. chancery;
Austin vs Howell, Lou. chancery;
Megowan vs May, Lou. chancery; were argued.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

☞ The only objection to Judge Wheat that his opponents have yet been able to find is that his name does not appear as an attorney practising in the court of appeals. Upon this slender basis they found an argument that he has never been a lawyer of much eminence. This is truly a most lame and impotent conclusion. If the argument is worth anything, it will show that there is scarcely a lawyer of any eminence in the State. From 1805 to 1854, when the publication of briefs was begun, neither the name of Col. Geo. Alfred Caldwell nor that of Aaron Harding is to be found in the reports as an attorney in the court of appeals. During the same period the name of Elijah Hise is found in that connection but *twice*, and the name of Mr. Wood, the Democratic candidate for the clerkship of the court of appeals, is not found there from 1843, when it is alleged that he commenced the practice of the law, until the publication of the 17th volume of Ben. Monroe's report, which was published about two years ago.

In presenting this objection, the opponents of Judge Wheat have proved too much. They have shown that Judge Wheat is in precisely the same category with many of the most eminent lawyers in the State. The custom of publishing the briefs of counsel was begun in 1854. Up to that time the names of the attorneys were seldom found in connection with the reports of the cases in the Court of Appeals, and for many years before that time Judge Wheat had been Circuit Court Judge, and, of course, his name is not mentioned as a practicing attorney. If the objection is good against Wheat, it is much stronger against Wood, who, as is alleged by his political friends, was from 1843 to 1857 a practicing attorney, but whose name doesn't appear as counsel in the Court of Appeals until 1855. But this argument is entirely frivolous. The resort to it by the Democracy is only an evidence of their utter desperation. They can find no valid objection to Judge Wheat. It would be more reasonable for us to object to Mr. Wood, because his name has never appeared in the records of the Court of Appeals as a Circuit Court Judge than for the Democrats to attempt to find fault with Judge Wheat because he has not been mentioned in the reports as a practicing attorney in that Court.

Until recently, it was not the practice of members of the bar residing at a distance from Frankfort to attend in person to their cases in the Court of Appeals. They had their law partners in Frankfort, who gave their personal attention to whatever business they sent up to that court. Messrs. Ben. and Andrew Monroe, well known throughout the whole State as an able and reliable law firm, were the Frankfort partners of Judge Wheat while he was a practicing attorney, and attended to his cases in the appellate court. This fact *o' itself* is sufficient to vindicate his professional reputation from any stigma that the mean malice of a disappointed and unworthy aspirant for the office for which he is a candidate may attempt to cast upon his character for ability as a practicing attorney. It is useless for Democrats dyed in the wool or renegade Know-Nothing pettifoggers to attempt to disparage the professional abilities of Judge Wheat, or even to compare them with those of the Democratic candidate. Such an attempt will only bring shame and confusion upon themselves and the candidate of the Democracy. We have avoided any disparagement of Mr. Wood's professional abilities. We have been willing to regard him only as a candidate of an opposing political party and to forego any examination into his professional qualifications, and any exposition of his deficiencies in that respect, but we will now say that Judge Wheat has nothing to lose and all to gain from a comparision of his professional qualifications with those of his competitor. The election of Judge Wheat to the Circuit Judgeship and his continuance in that office for ten years by the people among whom he practised law, and in a district which contains many of the best lawyers and the finest legal ability in the State, and his subsequent election to a seat upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, by the same people, who knew him long and well, are incontestible proofs of *his* professional ability. His deportment as Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the signal ability, fidelity, and energy with which he has discharged all the duties of the office, are sufficient guarantees to the people of the district that he is worthy of their suffrages. He has been tried and found honest, capable, and faithful, and the people are willing to try him again. Their verdict in his age and experience and known capacity in preference to making the experiment of electing one whose only recommendation is that he is a candidate of the Democratic party.

JUDGE MCKEE'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT.—Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate for the clerkship of the Court of Appeals, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Preston street Methodist house last night. His speech, like that of Saturday night, was a master-piece of lucid argument and brilliant oratory. He had spoken for over three hours at Shepherdsville, in Bullitt county, during the day, and was evidently laboring under considerable fatigue; but, with characteristic energy, he overcame all physical difficulties, and for two hours he kept his listeners raptly attentive to his withering exposition of the corruptions and inconsistencies of Democracy and his glowing eulogies upon the truth and justice and patriotism of American principles.

In the course of his remarks, Judge McKee paid a high compliment to the intelligence and unwavering fidelity of the people of the mountain region of Kentucky. He spoke of their generous friendships, their love of truth and their hatred of deception. They have been deceived and betrayed by the Democratic party leaders, but they are now beginning to scorn their betrayers, and will come up in solid phalanx to vote for him whom they have known long and well and whom they know they can trust.

TOBACCO.—The receipts of this article are gradually falling off. The sales of last week were—

Pickett	154
Ninth Street	90
Todd	71
Total, hhds	315

We take a few items, for a day or two back, from the sales book at Messrs. Spratt, Harper, & Co's warehouse, the Pickett: 48 30, 9, 9 25, 10 25, 8 95, 8 75, 8, 9, 8 50, 8 25, 8 20, 8 20, 8 05, 8 10, 8, 8 95, 9 05, 9 50, 10, 8 05, 8 75, 8 95, 8 05, 8 30, 9 10, 10 60, 10 30.

The first hogshead of the above belonged to Mr. Henry McGill, of Owensboro, the next five to Mr. Dudley Hambleton, of Cloverport, the next two to Mr. J. O. Fisher, of Henderson, the next one to Messrs. Norwood & Wilkerson, of Franklin, the next one to Messrs. N. Porter & Co., of Butler, the next five to our friend Edward Pearce, of Hart, the next two to Mr. A. M. Kasey, of Big Spring, the next two to Mr. W. B. Head, of Daviess, the next two to Mr. A. W. Hancock, of Henderson, the next two to Mr. J. T. Hopkins, of Henderson, the next two to Mr. T. Spurling, of Taylor, the next one to Mr. Alex. Loving, of Bowling Green, the next one to Mr. Latney Owen, of Daviess, and the last one to Mr. J. H. Blain, of Cloverport.

It is really refreshing these dull times to see our market exhibit such lively prices as the above when the "creed" is so very flat at New Orleans and other points.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT LEXINGTON.—A telegraphic dispatch from Lexington gives an account of the murder of Capt. Beard, the city marshal, and the summary execution of the murderer, whose name is Bill Barker. We learn that Barker was a common thief. He had repeatedly been under arrest for stealing, and, if we are correctly informed, had served one term in the penitentiary in Tennessee. The marshal was attempting to arrest him on a charge of theft, when he (Barker) drew a large bowie-knife and stabbed the officer, killing him instantly.

Capt. Henry, of Adams' Express, informs us that Barker was not taken into the court-house after the rope had broken, but that a negro tied a rope around his neck where he had fallen, and that he was then pulled up. Capt. H. also states that it was the opinion of some at Lexington that Barker never became conscious after he fell.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DR. GALE AND THE WHISTLING WIND.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been blamed by T. C. Gale and his confederate for simply publishing the prospectus of Dr. Waller's works. This prospectus was sent to me two years ago. It was sent all over the State with a request to circulate it and get a subscriber. The public, outside of the denomination, knew nothing of the prospectus, and would have known nothing of it, probably, to this day, had I not found or about to be published. I simply inserted the prospectus and intended to say no more; but for doing this what a whistling *gale* has been raised.

The work contains a history of the author, and has been belittled, fairly ridiculed, and I have been censured for inserting it. Does this show justice or friendship for the dead or the living? T. C. Gale was not the man to be the judge of the publication of the prospectus; it was the foe of Dr. Waller by whom Mr. Gale has been strangely instigated.

But a few facts—facts are stubborn things. Dr. Waller, in 1852, said publicly in answer to B. F. Kenney: "THE HISTORY OF THE KENTUCKY BAPTISTS HAS NEVER BEEN WRITTEN." He said: "Facts connected with the early history of the churches and ministry are rapidly passing into forgetfulness. Their names and their histories may yet be rescued from oblivion." Elder Kenney wrote: "The time has come when active measures should be taken to collect materials for constructing a history of the denomination in Kentucky." Dr. Waller answers: "A good suggestion. Will other brethren give their attention to this subject? They may easily gather [illegible] for interesting sketches. *The work when completed* would form the *material* of a valuable history; would greatly facilitate and lighten [illegible] the future historian." Was Dr. Waller in this misleading the world or his neighbor and the public? Were these grave statements written "quizzically?"

"After mature consideration and consultation with other brethren, I have concluded to [illegible] the work to the conclusion to ask you to set apart one department of your [illegible] "I hope," he continue, "that such an interest will be felt in this matter as to insure in twelve months a sufficient number of manuscript to enable the compiler who ever he may be to *commence* the work."

"A GOOD SUGGESTION," answers Dr. Waller. "There is a lo'al call for a history of the Baptist denomination in Kentucky. Our history has never been written only in meagre sketches in the record of general assots. "In one year," says Elder Kenney, a sufficient amount of materials can be collected" if all will aid, to enable "the compiler who ever he may be to commence the work." "The work when completed," adds Dr. Waller, "would form the material for a valuable history and lighten the burden of the *future historian*."

These are the facts—the history of the Kentucky Baptists was not written then. Elder Kenney knew it. Those he consulted with knew it. Dr. Waller knew it. The *materials* were not collected. The material and the history and the historian were all in the future. To DENY THESE FACTS IS RIDICULOUS.

Now from that time till Dr. Waller moved to the Land Settlement, a period of [illegible] that his books were all locked up and in Woodford Co. The fact he was boarding in Louisville the small portion of his time that he was not traveling. Third—that he was full one-half of the time in one part or sick. Fourth—that though accessible to all his friends, no one ever saw him engaged on such works. Fifth—that though accustomed to speak through the papers of his plans, he has not, though for several books, he never mentioned a history of the Kentucky Baptists, *not once*.

I have gone through the files of the Recorder for myself, and, noting his almost constant absence, his frequent sickness, and the fact that his history was not with him, it is just as certain as that he was mortal that he could not have written any such works. I have also not only recommenced, but contradicted that in almost every case that the editor had not appear in the Recorder his absence or sickness was announced in the same paper. What answer can B. F. Kenney, D. D., not speak of the man he signs for) give to this? Why, that Dr. Waller answered B. F. Kenney "quizzically," and that he did not write much for the Recorder, and that those who were about him knew not what he was doing, and wish whom he conversed about his manuscripts, were not his confidants. Rev. Dr. William Vaughan was *old*, and Rev. Thomas Vaughn was too *young*. Rev. Dr. Duncan did from the published records, where Dr. Waller got the most of what he was engaged every month from the time he said the History of the Kentucky Baptists was *not* written till the last hour. T. C. Gale will answer—This is "a remarkable plagiarism." Yes, *dates and facts* which I have gone over with my own eyes, which were published in the paper of which Dr. Waller was editor, and which, to, will be called "plagiarism," and "worthy of the scorching contempt of every honest man." This is the way T. C. Gale answers stern facts and figures. What can be done with such a man? "*Whistling winds!!!*"

Now, let these few facts be remembered. Dr. Waller said, in 1852, that the history of the Kentucky Baptists had "never been written, except in meager sketches—and only a supply of such materials in the record of general events." These were outlines, he or any one else could have written, as Bended did. But "*our history had never been written.*" It was traveling through the United States from that time until December, 1855. He then said he was going to the country, when "*we intend to write books.*" He was there seen writing books. He read from lots of manuscript, in his own hand, to Rev. Waller, and his friend, Thomas Vaughn. He announced what books they were. They are still in existence. In conversation with J. C. Waller, his neighbor and confidant, he said that he had written the correct question, that he had written nothing of these other works; "THAT HE HAD THEM IN HIS HEAD, AND ONLY WANTED OPPORTUNITY TO PUT THEM TO PAPER." This was a few weeks before his sudden death; and this statement is confirmed by Dr. Waller's daughter, J. R. Graves, and others.

The fact is, we have questioning the veracity of any witness, the world will believe, and justly so, from all the facts, that it is all a mistake. Dr. Waller himself, could he rise from the dead, would say, *I never wrote them*; YOU ARE MISTAKEN. LET HE REST IN PEACE IN MY GRAVE.

S. J. EVANS.

Louisville, July 12, 1858.

THE CROPS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: As the harvest is now about over we have more reliable information in regard to the wheat crop. The rust seems to have become almost general. The efficiency from this cause will, however, be fully made up by the extra number of acres sown last fall, and the yield will be fully if not over an average crop. The rust being almost unknown by rust, a thing unknown before. Corn is of a fine healthy growth, in fact never looked better. Favorable rains and a late fall, a large crop will be the result. The crop of hay will be unusually large. I send you a sample of timothy *eighty* inches in length (ahead of anything raised here) with other specimens in the barrels.

Should you desire it, I will send you a sample on Monday last, the result of which will be seen on the 1st Monday in August next. Have no fears for old Meade, she will still be the banner county.

I will bid him all of this month our mails came daily and punctually. Since that time we have one or two by land and three by the river. By some arrangement they both are to come on the same day; if on different days it would still give us a daily mail. There is long and loud complaints about the matter, even among the Democracy; *if not for ours*, for their sakes, will not the powers that be remedy it. FARMER.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The Wheat.—As the harvest progresses the news of the wheat yield grows worse. The promise held out by the late straw and rank growth in the Ohio valley was blighted, has been too often falsified, as many fair promises have been broken, for us to have any confidence in heavy or but half filled, and the tall stalks, like other tall bodies, carried precarious [illegible] in their head. A correspondent at Winchester, whose letter we published yesterday, is unusually and reliable intelligence of the yield in that quarter, and what was there reported is confirmed by letters from all sections. as we receive from persons in this vicinity do not sound much better. Some other parts of the State are in a more pleasant mood. The Hendricks Ledger says that the crop in that county is better than the average" of wheat, and papers along the White and Wabash rivers speak of a heavy straw, and fine grain. In the eastern portion of the State the harvest will be materially below the usual expectations of two weeks ago. The rule of the "rust" has been greater than anticipated. We heard also of wheat found out since the "cradle" brought it within the reach of examination. A light crop is the fate of the greater part of Central, Western, and Southern Indiana. The reports in those quarters there are many localities that will yield largely and which will be harvested in fine order and less favored neighbors. But the whole State is not blessed with such a crop to-day.

The letter of Mr. Dillon, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, from Laporte county, which is published in another page, gives the reason why the farmers are destroying twenty bushes to the acre for the whole county, and in some quarters reaching as many as thirty, and a yield all over the State would make a crop the like of which we have not seen. It proves that Northern Indiana has enjoyed, to a considerable extent, immunity from the damaging weather influences that have so pinched the middle and Southern portions of the State. Therefore we have news that induces us to think that Laporte is not more than half a crop of an average. The rust has done a vast deal of mischief this year.

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

Wheat Crop in the Backwoods.—We learn from a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the great wheat growing backbone region of Ohio that the wheat crop is magnificent. The harvest will be earlier this year than in. The barley is all cut, and the wheat soon to be. It is believed the heaviest crop ever reaped in that section of Ohio.

The wheat crop has been bounteous in the South. In Talladega, Calhoun, and Randolph counties the best of flour can be purchased at $1 50@$2 per 100 pounds.

The Demopolis (Ala.) Gazette, of the 24 inst., speaks of the favorable rains in that section. It says those rains have come in the nick of time, and the yield will be one of the most heavy. Our planters agree that the cotton crop is a poor one for the time of the year. We hear considerable complaint of the scarcity of forms on the cotton. Cotton, however, since the rains set in, grows rapidly. The weather has been very hot during the past week.

[From the Hopkinsville Mercury.]

The corn and tobacco crops in this section have been improved immediately within the past week. Our magnificent county, Trigg, will surpass herself this season in tobacco. The finest tobacco that we have seen this year, we saw the other day in that county.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

St. JOHN'S, July 10.

The steamship Fulton, with advices to the 30th, was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday by the associated press yacht.

Cotton was buoyant. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Consols 95⅝@95¾ for money.

The Fulton encount

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

THE ECONOMY OF FOOD.—In order that the reader may arrive at a right understanding of the economical uses of food, it is necessary for him to know not only that food is of several kinds, but also that it serves several different purposes in the animal economy.

In the first place, every effort of thought, every contraction of muscle, every change of texture, is attended by the combustion or loss, to the animal economy, of a certain quantity of food; or, in other words, it takes a given amount of food to keep a horse or other animal in the same state of flesh. He must have so many pounds of corn or oats or hay to keep him alive and in condition. The quantity and quality of this necessary quantum of nutriment vary with the activity or exercise of the animal and also with the temperature of the atmosphere. Now the uses which in this case the food serves are compound. In the first place, a certain quantity is expended in making good the daily waste of the tissue—chiefly the muscular; in the second place, a certain other quantity is used up in maintaining the animal heat and assisting in the manufacturing processes concerned in the maintenance of these great functions.

On the other hand, the quality of food required for these several purposes varies with the purpose. For nitrogenised food is required for the growth and maintenance of muscular tissue; and non-nitrogenised substances for the production of animal heat; while the alkaline earths seem to be necessary for the elaboration of these results as well as those accessory changes necessary for the processes of putrification. When the horse works hard in warm weather, he will need a food rich in nitrogenous matters; and, when he stands without work, he will need an abundant supply of non-nitrogenized or heat-producing food; and in both conditions he will need the alkaline earths.

These premises being admitted, it is only necessary now to know the most accessible sources of these several kinds of food.

The grains and grasses are almost the only kinds of food which can be economically gathered and preserved for such uses. All of these yield, though in varying proportions, the several varieties of nutriment. Oats, wheat, rye, barley, peas, and beans are richest in nitrogenized or muscle-producing material; while corn, linseed, and the grasses, if cut at the right season, yield the largest proportional quantities of heat and fat-producing food.

It follows from this, that, if a working horse is fed upon corn alone during the hot months, he must consume an excess of heat and fat-producing elements in order to obtain the quantity of nitrogenized substances necessary to maintain his strength; while, if fed upon wheat in winter, he would have to consume a large excess of nitrogenized food in order to obtain the necessary supply of food for heat production. Whenever an excess of one or the other of these materials is consumed, that excessive consumption entails a direct loss upon the feeder, and also, by encouraging the animal, impairs his usefulness and increases his liability to disease.

The same considerations apply to feeding all other animals. In the case of the horse we want to obtain muscular force, activity, strength, endurance, &c.; but in the hog we want chiefly fat and some muscle.

In the production of animal substances for food, the feeder desires to get the largest amount of bulk, including fat and muscle. All that food which is expended in repairing waste and supporting animal heat is lost, at least for all economic purposes. A bullock or a hog fed upon only that which maintains its condition contributes nothing to the wealth of the farmer. His only gain is that surplus bulk which can be acquired over and above the daily necessities of the creature's life. In the growth of animals from early to adult life, the food required is mainly such as contributes to the growth and maintenance of muscular tissues and bones; but in the adult animal such food is needed in smaller quantities. The only increase in value in the adult animal is derived from the accumulation of fat. How is such animal to be fed? Food that contains sugar, starch, and oil in excess possesses the largest fattening properties. No one thinks of fattening hogs on rye, wheat, barley, or oats, while universal experience points to corn, pumpkins, potatoes, parsnips, and the like.

The feeder must remember, however, that, if the animal remains large or is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, a large amount of food that would otherwise go to increase the bulk of the carcass is consumed in making good the waste induced by exercise or in meeting the large demand for animal heat.

Thus, the horse standing still in a warm stable soon fattens on that quantity of food that only keeps him in his present condition when labering.

A consideration of these facts shows the necessity for two external conditions which contribute to the economy of food. These are protection from the weather and quietude. Now the crude experience of feeders shows that if cattle or hogs are kept, the one in stables and the other in pens, they fatten with much greater rapidity and of consequence with more economy. How much is gained by quietude and how much by protection has not been determined with accuracy even in general terms, much less in relation to actual practice in varying degrees of cold.

But still observations are sufficiently abundant to show that the general proposition is universally correct.

Another consideration now presents itself, and that is their does the physical or chemical condition of the food used have any bearing upon its relative value, in other words, is it more economical to grind the corn or to cook it or to ferment it, &c? This subject we propose to say something about at a future period, when we will present to the reader in as simple a way as we can what is known upon these subjects.

REMEDY FOR THE ROBBING OF BEES.—*Messrs. Editors*—Much that is written upon all practical subjects is necessarily but little else than a rehearsal of what has been written before, modified somewhat by the experience of the writer; which, though, in many instances, it may have been original, and, perhaps, entirely new to a goodly number of readers; yet to others, though not new, it may be none the less interesting, as the ideas are clothed with a new garb, and supported by a fresh confirmation. Now, what I propose to communicate in the way of practical value is already before the public, and my only apology for sounding its echo is that perhaps the echo may reach the ears of some who have been deaf to the original sound, and that those who are already familiar with it may regard it with increased confidence.

In the early part of May I observed that one of my weaker swarms was attacked by its more powerful neighbors, and was rapidly losing its valued treasures. The bees were rushing in and out with fearful rapidity, presenting an appearance of disorder and were very dissimilar to the issuing of a first swarm.

I plainly saw that something must be done, and that without delay, or my little colony must fall a victim to the ruthless invaders.

Never having had a case of the kind before, I could not avail myself of previous experience, and, with a feeling of confidence, took counsel with myself as to the best plan for me through the many avenues of spurian experience—Quinby's "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained." And then, as the sequel proved, I found precisely the thing needful.

In discussing the subject of robbing, Mr. Quinby says:

"As for remedies, I have tried several. The least trouble is to remove the weak hive in the morning to the cellar, or some dark, cool, place, for a few days, until at least two or three warm days have passed, that they may abandon the search. The robbers will then probably attack the stock on the stand. Contract the entrance of this in accordance with the number of bees that are to pass. If strong, no danger need be apprehended."

The farmer adds on the next page:

"Another method is, when you are sure a stock is being robbed, to wait a time when the robbers are so many plunderers inside as you can get and close the hive at once (wire-cloth, or something to admit air, and set at the same time confine the bee, if necessary) to carry in as before, for two or three days, when they may be set out. The strange bees thus enclosed will join the weak family, and will be as eager to defend it as they were their treasures as they were before to carry it off. The queen of the weak stock dies in time, when a proper number is enclosed. Weak stocks are strengthened in this way very much, and the bees being taken from a number of hives are hardly missed. The difficulty is to know when there are enough to be about equal to what belongs to the weak stock; if too few are enclosed they are quickly dispatched.

Now, as mine was a weak swarm, I concluded to try the latter method, hoping thereby not only to prevent further robbing, but also to strengthen the swarm. On closing the entrances, the greedy little fellows flew around in wild excitement, still intent on plunder, and made a decent on several adjacent hives, which, by the aid of contracted passages, were of ingress and egress, they were enabled to repel their assaults, though not without a considerable sacrifice of life, and thus my apiary was soon restored to its wonted harmony.

The hive in question was that evening removed to the cellar, from whence it was taken after the lapse of three days, since which it has been unmolested, and the swarm, which at first numbered from a puny swarm to one of my most vigorous ones—a striking illustration of the remark "that evil designs are often turned into good my own therefrom."

My success was so complete and so easily achieved that I felt constrained to present it to your readers (though nothing new), believing there is no better way, when prudently managed, of disposing of this casual annoyance.

P.

Cantham Corner, N. Y.

Country Gentleman.

A WORD UPON SEEDLINGS.

BY MARSHALL P. WILDER.

A false doctrine prevails among some, although fought in the theory of Van Mons, "that scions taken from seedlings and grafted into stocks, however strong and healthy, will not yield fruit earlier than it may be obtained from the mother plant." A slight knowledge of the principles of vegetation have been discouraged on account of the length of the process. Whatever may have been the experience which called forth this theory from its learned author, in the localities where it originated, or where it has been advocated, my reading and personal observation constrain me to question its truthfulness; certainly its application to our own country. For instance, the case of the families of fruits in which the pear come into bearing when grafted on the quince earlier than on the pear stock. This is believed to result from the early maturity of the quince, which, while it does not change the variety of the pear, imparts to own precocity thereto. We realize a decided delay in bathering to maturity when the same is grafted into a pear tree which has also arrived at maturity; especially is this to be expected when the stock is in itself one of a precocious character. If any facts seem to oppose this doctrine they may be regarded either as exceptions to the general law, or as the result of locality and cultivation.

The physiological principle of the vegetable kingdom under which this doctrine obtains is that the bud contains the embryo tree, and that the strong or precocious stock constrains it to elaborate more material into wood and foliage, and thus promotes both growth and fruitfulness.

Cultivation.—Well now, supposing that your plants are set, they must be cultivated. In executing this task, in the case of the corn, all the grass or weeds off of the ridge that may have sprung up since planting, taking care not to molest the earth near the root of the plant. This is conditional on the first working. The second is, when a favorable time has elapsed, or your tobacco begins again to need work, take a long and keen plow, thoroughly breaking the earth close and deep. And now we shall see the benefit of the last. At this interval of time, take hoes and cut all the grass or weeds that may remain after plowing, hilling at the same time each hill of tobacco, by drawing the dirt from the spaces between the hills, and not by digging or priming it, or in other words, just before drawing the dirt to the plant, it is necessary to break some four or five leaves off the stalk at bottom.

Topping.—We come to a critical point in the life of the business. If the tobacco stalks have attained a suitable height, say they have some twelve or fourteen leaves to the stalk, it is necessary to top them, in order that each leaf may attain a large size before frost comes upon us with its blighting influences. But oftentimes it matures before frost, but it must be topped at this height from the fact that the following year we shall have no sufficient time to stand the winter. Keep the seeds as directed until very late in the fall; sow in beds prepared to the same as for strawberries, cover the seeds three-eights of an inch deep, and roll the surface with a light roller.

We want a currant twice the size of the noted cherry currant, and one that is sweet enough to eat without sugar, and we must have it. To get a larger one we sow the seeds of the cherry currant, and to get a sweet one, sow seeds of Knight's sweet or some other mild variety. Save and sow the same as gooseberries.

We want a better raspberry. One that is perfectly hardy, in this climate; one of good size and flavor, that will bear through the entire autumn months. We have nearly accomplished this, for we have several varieties that ripen their fruit in October, but they are not perfectly hardy, and are too small and not of as good flavor as they should be.

We want larger, sweeter and later varieties of blackberries, and better fruit of all kinds, and the way to get them is to persevere in sowing seeds and raising new varieties, and discarding the old as soon as they are superseded. We have accomplished much in the last twenty years, but we have to accomplish more in the next twenty, for we have more experience, more science, more varieties; in fact we are many steps up the ladder, the top of which we are trying to gain. Some will say, this is all very well in advance step, but wait for his neighbor or send his money to Europe and pay for their experiments.

We have paid millions to foreign countries for fruit trees which we might have raised at home. It is not for fruit trees alone that we are sending away our money, but for ornamental trees and plants. Many, very many, are the *trees of our own* country. I have seen in the last few weeks hundreds of plants, imported from France at a great cost, that can be found growing wild within one mile of the importer's residence. They are either think they are better if imported, or in their ignorance they do not know that they are indigenous.

American Farm Magazine.

WHEN TO PRUNE APPLE TREES.—We have not unfrequently given the reasons for pruning in summer rather than in winter and spring, having ourselves been misled into the latter error of ruin. The advantages are briefly as follows, and set right by practical men and by experience.

When the pruning is done in the winter time or when the sap is not in motion, if the scars are well protected with shellac or any composition to the tree, but the scar is left. When the sap is flowing in the spring, and before the blooming, the flow of sap will not be arrested by the shellac and the bleeding will damage the tree. Where the sap flows the bark will die, and a bad scars will be left. If, however, we delay pruning till after the blooming of the trees, and prune when the sap is flowing freely, the bleeding heals and grows over the wood, and in a short time all traces of the pruning disappears.

If the trees stand in mowing land, the grass will not start enough to interfere with it if it is done immediately after blooming, or it will be early enough before time enough to prune before the vigorous growth of the season ceases. Many of our best practiced men have been led to take this time, immediately after haying, for pruning the apple orchard.

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS BY LAYERS.—Many plants, and among these many flowering plants, possess the property of throwing out roots from the joints, if by any means these joints are exposed to moist time. Even in a moist atmosphere this will take place. Last season many grape vines that cut to 4 several feet above the ground, and vines that always run on the ground, struck roots at every joint with the soil, most readily in moist weather. A very great number of other plants have the same property in a greater or less degree. Now, as all these plants may not be thus multiplied by layers than there which may be. There are several modes of layering, the most simple applies only when the branch to be layered is near the ground or may be brought down to it without breaking it. Cut a notch or slit in the part to be layered, the whole of the way across the branch, and then bend down the branch and bury the notched part in the soil; there are always some pare cuts in the uncropped spots, which may be enriched by becoming a place of deposit for rubbish of this kind. Even the shavings from the hair may be covered at once, if no more useful di-position can be made of it; and as mulching between the rows of vegetables, or over the roots of recently planted trees. There is much loss of good manure by allowing these incidental accumulations to lie on the surface of the ground, and, if not carried off, to be washed away by the rains of autumn and winter. Many plants suffer severely much from rain, but will produce at least half a crop.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) West, June 29.]

The wheat crop was greatly damaged by the rust before the late rain—in many places entirely destroyed. Intelligent farmers say that they should not attempt to harvest their crop at all. It is their certain that the entire crop of wheat, of which but little was sown, has not taken the first root.

Rye and Oats.—As a general rule, these crops are unusually promising, though we heard of some instances in which the rust had done considerable damage. The oat crop is looking very well at this time. Altogether, we think the prospects of the farmers are flattering.

Hemp.—The cultivation has, in some neighborhoods, done much for the county. Some large producers have lost almost the whole of their crops, while with many others, the injury, though not so serious, is yet sufficient to diminish the profits considerably. Many crops have been totally lost by the continual wet weather. Some we noticed that, from appearances, will not be worth cutting.

Wild oat stuck is the condition of the crop, and such the prospect of very many acres, we have quite the rever e to report in regard to many others. We have never seen hemp look more promising than it does in many places in this county. Should the present favorable weather last, the quality will be injured by its growing too tall and rank. Corn is looking well in regard to it, we suppose that the hemp crop throughout the county will be below an average in quantity and quality.

Corn.—This crop is growing finely; there was not so much planted as last year, and much of that was poorly worked, but the stalks are small in size and will bear a large yield—amply sufficient to meet all the demands that will be made upon it for the season should it be long enough for it to mature.

Kinds of Crops.—Are generally promising. Vegetables of all kinds look finely. Timothy and clover will be about half of all kinds of grasses. A number of farmers whom we have heard from in this condition, say that they will not cut it, from what we have heard in regard to it, we suppose that the hemp crop throughout the county will be below an average in quantity and quality.

Corn.—This crop is growing finely; there was not so much planted as last year, and much of that was poorly worked, but the stalks are small in size and will bear a large yield—amply sufficient to meet all the demands that will be made upon it for the season should it be long enough for it to mature.

We should not be understood as giving a very flattering picture of the present crops at this time, but we have seen many times more promising than it does in many places in this county. We think we only know what a good crop is looking very well at the time. The farmers are beginning to mow hay. In some fields it will be quite a heavy crop, but in others it will be very light.

Timothy, we should say, that the hay crop will be about one-half of an average crop. Clover will be much heavier. Some farmers whom we have heard from